

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday November 5, 1759.

[Num. 5905]

## The BUSY BODY.

The Flat-bottomed Boats. A Vision.

**A**FTER the little excursion mentioned in my last paper\*, I returned home, full of those patriotic thoughts with which I concluded that Essay. When I had got within doors, the first thing that called my attention was the depredation, which puerile triumph had made on my peruke. Finding that I had lost only one of my ties in honour of the conquests of my country, I consoled myself with a retrospective view of the sufferings which others of my countrymen must have undergone, in climbing inaccessible ascents, in opposing almost insurmountable difficulties, and in wrestling by the hands of violence, the only place of strength which the French had on the American continent.

Having drank three glasses to the further success of his Majesty's arms, the confusion of all the enemies of Old England, and the immortal memory of those heroes, whose blood had ennobled the field of battle, I sat down to inform the publick of the importance of this acquisition.

After I had done these honours to my country, and poured a libation of tears to the memory of the brave General Wolfe, revenge inspired me with a thousand schemes, to destroy the French flat-bottomed boats in their own harbours.

The little fair faced gentleman in the pig-tailed wig, as remarkable for his Dublin accent, as Theophrastus for his want of the Attick had convinced me at the Bedford, with his usual eloquence, that it was a point agreed on by himself and Mr. Pitt, that the French would certainly make a descent here: That the loss of an hundred thousand men was no more to them, than a pinch of snuff to him; and, by the number of flat-bottomed boats, and the multitude of men they intended to embark on this occasion, it was evident that they resolved not only to make a conquest of the island, but if each of their men was supplied with a pick-axe and shovel, it was no impossible thing for them to shovel the whole island on board their fleet, and carry it away with them to the continent. 'For, said he, if we make but the same calculation as the M—r did of the oil of the fish, in a late paper (which by the way was of his own composing) we might demonstrate both arithmetically and geometrically, that this is no romantic scheme; no vision of an hungry author; but worthy of the attention of the great minister, whom I am intimately acquainted with, having often seen him at his own house,—when I went to visit one of his upper servants.'

As these noble sentiments had made a deep impression on my mind, I could not help turning my thoughts on the possibility of these boats eluding our men of war, and the consequences of their making a descent upon this land of Liberty. Yet it seemed something very drole, that the French should imagine their small craft would strike us with terror, when their first rates were our jeff in their own ports, and under the protection of their strongest fortresses.

The valour and vigilance of *Hatueke*, the intrepidity and fidelity of all the officers and sailors on board his Squadron, together with the timidity of the French commanders, were the objects which employed my mind when sleep stole upon me.

The train of thought which I was engaged in when awake, continued in my slumbers. And the first object which presented itself to my imagination, was a vast engine, constructed on Bishop

\* The *Busy body* set out from his lodgings on the night of the illuminations for the conquest of Quebec, to pursue the triumph, from face to face, to see its different effects upon the different ranks of people, and increase his own satisfaction, as if by reflection from theirs. As he was proceeding with a stately pace, and with all the solemnity of a newly-acquired and conscious dignity, he heard a hissing noise in one of the tails of his wig; and looking about, soon perceived a stream of fire dashing from his right ear: He fled, it followed; he shook his head, it was pinned too close to be shaken off, and, just as he arrived at George's, it went off in a bounce.

Wilkins's principles, which was made use of to transport the flat-bottomed boats over the English fleet. As the Bishop, in his *mathematical magic*, has proved the possibility of making a chair to waft a person to the moon, I was not at all surprized to see the boats sailing in the air full of men, arms, &c.

I observed them in their progress, dropping some pieces of yellow metal, as they passed over our fleet; but the wind blowing very fresh at that instant, none of them reached the ships, but fell beside them into the ocean. Having made a chemical analysis of this metal during the administration of Sir \* \* \* \* \*, when it was to be met with in great plenty; I found by frequent experiments, that it abounded with arithmetical particles, which operated not only as a poison, but likewise as a soporific, having laid all those who touch it asleep, as Mr. Pope has asserted in his *Dunciad*, and Dr. King in his *Templum Libertatis*. I could not help blessing providence for the benevolent storm which arose now, and concluded with the old adage, 'That it is a bad wind indeed, which blows no body good.'

Endued with that velocity of motion, which usually attends people in dreams, I accompanied the fleet of flat-bottomed boats to the place destined for their landing, and got on shore before them. The report of their arrival was immediately known to our State Argus, who with a sagacity beyond applause had provided every thing for their reception. Had he not been before-hand with me, I had intended to ride post to inform him of a circumstance of so much importance.

I could now perceive the salutary effects of his scheme for a national militia; and saw such a numerous army of disciplined troops, that I was suspicious of my being under a mistake, and that I was got into Switzerland, instead of England. But the robustness of the men, the beautiful scene which the country afforded, and the noble consciousness of unmercenary bravery, which shone in every man's countenance, soon convinced me, that I was not among troops who sold their lives for hire, and made slaughter the means of their subsistence.

As I passed thro' the ranks of our army, I perceived a few vacant spaces, and enquiring the reason of it, was told that those gaps had been filled by some persons that were lured to enlist themselves by the Guildhall subscription. Yet as these vacancies were but very few, and the most dangerous posts were occupied by persons, who were enrolled at that place, I thought it a circumstance scarce worth notice.

The alarm which the arrival of the French gave those who dwell near the place of their descent, was not like that which our troops occasioned at Cherbourg, an alarm of terror, but rather of revenge. They calmly took the necessary precautions to deprive the enemy of subsistence; and transported their whole stock of cattle and corn to the inland countries. But as French soldiers, as well as French princes, can subsist on frogs, when they cannot get soupe maigre, and have consumed all their alimentary powder; I undertook the depriving them of this succedaneum, and extirpated the whole race of frogs throughout that country.

While we were employed in these necessary precautions in this part of the kingdom, I thought the public spirited citizens of London were no less industrious on their parts. The money'd men made such a run upon the bank, that it was supposed, had they not been diverted from their private views, by a person of great interest and greater fortune, the French on their coming to the metropolis, would not have found a single shilling in that treasury.

At the first landing of the French army, I undertook to enter their camp in the name of Lord \* \* \* 's tutor, being both in person and address very much like him. I passed the advanced guards of the enemy very safely; but being discovered by a sentinel who had been a prisoner at Winchester, and together with 20,000 other captives had joined the enemy; I was carried to the officer, who ordered me to be hung up on the spot. The honour of dying for my country in this manner is what I would fain have excused myself from; but notwithstanding all my remonstrances, the officer insisted on my accepting of the dignity; and a halter being fixed round my neck, I was

led to the next tree, to be hung up as an example, which few of my attendants had courage enough to copy.

As I went along immersed in grief, the Prince de \* \* \* \* \* passed by on horseback, and enquiring into the cause of my melancholly, ordered me to be brought to him with my hempen trophy round my neck. As soon as I was near enough for him to discover my features, he cried out in broken English, *Mon Dieu!* if dis be not dar Janet of mine, who was be one of my foot a boys; and vas go to Anglererie to be mi Lord de \* \* \* \* \* his tutor. Oh Monsieur Janet, excuse moi for dat me do not descend from mine horse, *pour vous faire des baisemains*; but you fellow dare take a de holiar from his nek, and bring him, *ais de dans de montente*.

After he had spoken these exhilarating expressions, I was freed from my honourable collar, and conducted by a picket of guards into his tent, where I was treated with all the civility that could be expected from a Frenchman. His Highness was, in his own terms ravished to see me, and very politely asked me, what opinion the English had of his countreemen? Whether I did not think that Mr. Pitt would be the ruin of this nation, by taking the French settlements so fast from them; that it was impossible for Monsieur Maubert to tell lies fast enough in the *Brussels Gazette* to keep pace with him? I did not much care to answer any thing to this question, because I was of opinion, that the person he blamed was the honestest Minister that our country had produced since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He seeing my uneasiness, bid me drink a health to the greatest friend of this country, which I complied with; and need not mention who I named to any Englishman. I was then discharged, with the liberty of walking where I pleased, having the good luck to have my patriotism looked upon as a mark of gayety.

In my view of the French army, I found it to consist of men who seemed rather transported for want of subsistence at home, than with a prospect of returning victors; hunger had imprinted itself so strongly in the lineaments of their faces, that they seemed more ready to eat us than to fight us. They were such lusty jolly men; that the ornaments of the surgeons hall in the Old Bailey, and the anatomy school at Oxford, are the only objects which enable us to form any idea of their appearance. I was not a little chagrined to find; that their *corps de reserve* was formed of those miscreants, who had received exorbitant salaries from us in the characters of cooks, dancing-masters, fiddlers, hair-dressers, gentlemen, masters of languages, tutors, drawing masters, and *valet de chambre*.

Leaving them with that disdain which results from conscious worth, I went on board one of the flat-bottomed boats, and taking an inventory of its lading, found it to consist of chests of alimentary powder, crucifixes, pater-nosters, mass-books, legends, racks, gibbets, and other material arguments for the conversion of heretics. A fat monk very civilly shewed me the plan of a monastery to be built for the Jesuits at Blackfriars; the thumb of Thomas a Becket; a picture of the holy Virgin by St. Luke, just finished; a tear which Jesus shed at the tomb of Lazarus; the shadow of one of the apostles which cured a sick man of a palsy; one of the feathers of the dove which Noah sent out of the ark to make discoveries; and a large silver crucifix, in the hollow of which was inclosed the stalk of the fatal apple which Eve gave unto Adam: all which were sent by the Pope as a present to St. Paul's cathedral. I thanked the good man for his communicative civility, and returned to the Prince's tent. But he being called out by a sudden alarm, I took this opportunity to rifle his portmanteau, from whence I took this letter, of which the following is an exact version.

"Lewis the well-beloved: To this dear cousin \* \* \*, greeting: As the English have by their arms stripped us of all those places which the policy of our premieries had acquired in a time of profound peace; and have by open violence retaken from us our fortresses at Goree and Senegal; our settlements at Cape Breton, Guadaloupe, Niagara, and Quebec; besides the damages they have done to our town and bason of Cherbourg and other places on our maritime coast, the incivility they have shewn to our fleets, by confining them to our





harbours till they are rotten, or if they meet them in the open seas by dispersing, taking and sinking them. Provoked at length by these injuries, which if not prevented from increasing, may endanger us in our royal palace at Versailles, interrupt our *terre-à-terre* with Madam Pompadour, and turn all our actions on the continent into heaps of ruin. We have sent you, in our behalf, to take their towns, to destroy their fleets, to massacre their people and make their island a desert. In hope that these our intentions will be seconded by your best endeavours, we have commanded the twenty thousand prisoners, now in their hands, to join you on your landing, and ordered a thousand maffes to be laid at our church of Notre Dame, for your success."

Signed Louis.  
Counterfigned *Jean Jacques Maria de Bourbon*.

When I had perused this letter, I made the best of my way to the English, whom I found engaged. They were led to the charge by three personages, which the French were entire strangers to; their names were *Liberty, Property, and Reason*. How gloriously they animated their respective corps; is better conceived than described. But among the variety of troops which exerted themselves on this important occasion, I was surprised to find a body of Templars headed by a grave old Benchet. The Barristers, who served as common men, did so much execution with their bayonets, as could never have been imagined by those, who knew how little they had used their pens before, and how seldom they had looked into their institutes.

As I was making this observation, I heard a rumour spread in the camp, that Adm. Rodney had burnt all the flat bottomed boats which brought over the French army: This news occasioning a shout of joy, I *awoke*, like honest John Bunyan, and *behold, it was a dream*.

Since our last arrived a Mail from Flanders.  
From the London Papers, November 1.  
Prague, October 13.

THE Imperial and Royal Army went and encamped the 6th instant at Hoff in Saxony, and has made no further motion since that day, its left extending to Ofchautz, and its right towards Wyde. The enemy continued in the same situation near Strehlau. Their camp is very advantageously posted, and not to be attacked in front. In order to preserve a free communication with Leipfick, they have sent three regiments of foot to Eulenburg, and have detached four others to reinforce the corps which General Mantouffel commands against the Swedes.

Prince Henry has effected his junction with the corps commanded by General Finck and Wunsch, his army is computed to be at least 50,000 men; and it is said, that the King of Prussia is there in person; and that a considerable detachment made by that Monarch, has already advanced as far as Spremberg; so that from the vicinity of the two armies, a battle is looked upon as inevitable.

Head quarters of the allied army at Crossdorf, Oct. 14. The corps of Major General Elliot, who lately died of a lingering disorder, was interred the day before yesterday at the English head quarters, with all the military honours. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand attended the funeral, accompanied by several officers of the first rank.

Berlin, Oct. 17. The court is still at Magdebourg, and will probably remain there till it is known what turn affairs may take in Silesia and Saxony. According to the last advices from Leipfick, the garrison of that place had been considerably reinforced and Prince Henry's head-quarters continued at Strehlau, his army and that of the Austrians being only separated by the little river Dolnitz.

Wurtzburg, Oct. 18. Lieutenant Colonel Sprung has cleared Thuringia of the Hanoverian light troops that infested it by their incursions. General Luckinski, who had sent him against them, encamps near Merseburgh. Marshal Daun has joined to his army the corps that was commanded by General Haddick, and on the 13th he drew still nearer to the enemy's left. There is no doubt of an approaching battle. Prince Henry seems determined to run the risk of it: he expects it will be a bloody one, because he will render it obstinate. He has ordered the Magistrates of Leipfick to deliver him all the worn out linnen that could be found there, to make lint of it.

Frankfort, Oct. 18. The French continue to bring hither all the artillery and ammunition they had at Gießen, where they are destroying all the fortifications both old and new, all which however is said to be done with the consent of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, to whom the place belongs. A large detachment of their army, con-

sisting of some thousands of foot and horse, with eight pieces of cannon, passed yesterday at Grunberg. We are at present ignorant whether this detachment is gone to cover a great forage which Marshal Contades proposes to make near Burg-Gemunden and Alsfeld, or whether it is destined to attack a post which the allies have at Hombourg upon the river Ohm.

Wetzlar, Oct. 23. The head-quarters of M. d'Armentieres are still at Dorsten: no alteration has been made in the position of this corps of reserve. The Clermont volunteers remain at Bockum, in order to collect the forage demanded of the county of Marck, and send it to Dorsten. Munster is blocked up, but not so closely as to prevent the French garrison's getting necessities from the neighbouring places. We have just received an account of a sally they made last night, in order to get fuel: they met with some of the enemy, whom they dispersed after killing and taking several. M. d'Armentieres is getting ready a new convoy for that city, the garrison of which has yet provisions for a month. Fischer's corps and a regiment of horse are to arrive this day at Rhernberg, and will pass through this city to-morrow in their way to Dorsten.

Versailles, Oct. 18. M. d'Aubigny, Chef d'Ecadre, and M. de la Touche, Captain in the navy, whom the ministry sent for from Rochefort set out from hence a week ago, in order to visit the boats destined for the expedition. It is reckoned that this last business will take up about three weeks.

Paris, Oct. 19. Marshal Belleisle, whose illness is looked upon as dangerous, was better yesterday, and Madam Pompadour is also much mended. The new actions created in April last on the general farms, the price of which is 2000 livres, are at 50 dîc.

Paris, Oct. 19. Three Englishmen, which M. de Chevert sent from Duukirk, have been committed to the Bastille as spies. Our embarkation, though deferred, will nevertheless take place, as soon as the weather is favourable, to Scotland, and our troops are all in readiness. The English on their side are taking all imaginable precautions to oppose our invasion, which instead of treating as a chimera, as they used to do, they now look upon not only as a thing possible, but even easy to be put in execution, when the season will no longer permit their men of war to keep the sea. As to our coasts in the Mediterranean, they are so well defended, that we are under no apprehension about the designs of the enemy on that side.

#### L O N D O N .

Letters from Petersburg advise, that his Excellency Baron Wolfe, his Britannick Majesty's resident at that court, died there Sept. 24th, aged 69.

Letters from Venice and Paris bring a confirmation of the King of Spain's departure from Naples the 6th of October; and the latter add, that the same day in the morning his Catholic Majesty abdicated the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in favour of Prince Ferdinand, his third son.

They write from Dresden, that they speculate extremely on their last accounts from the Russian army, by which they understand that a great corps of Prussian cavalry and hussars arrived on the banks of the Oder about an hour after the whole army had passed; so that they suffered no loss at all. The military people of Dresden knowing the quick intelligence of the King of Prussia, consider this as a meer feint, persuading themselves he had no intention to attack the Russians, and collecting from thence that certain conferences at Hamburg have not been without effect.

Prince Henry of Prussia having given Field Marshal Count Daun a fair opportunity of fighting, if he had so pleased, has at length begun to entrench his army, in order to prevent a surprize, knowing that as the season advances, the Austrians will be obliged to quit their present situation in the neighbourhood of Dresden; which, if they are not able to make him decamp before that time, must very soon after their retreat fall into his hands.

Several Princes of the Empire have represented to the court of Versailles, that if the French army should be obliged to repass the Rhine, they must of necessity conclude a neutrality with the courts of Hanover and Berlin for the time that the war may continue, in order to prevent the utter ruin of their dominions, which otherwise would be treated with as little mercy as the French themselves have shewn to the county of Hanau, and the provinces belonging to the King of Prussia.

Letters from the Hague inform us, that the Count d'Affry, the French Minister, has pre-

sented a memorial to the States General, complaining of the detention of the artillery and ammunition, belonging to the King his master, in some towns of the Republick; and representing the difficulty of getting those things through the Dutch territories, as contrary to the neutrality embraced by their High Mightinesses.

The following anecdote may be depended on, and sets the bravery and sentiments of our British officers in a most conspicuous light.

In the first unsuccessful attack on the enemy's intrenchments near Quebec, July 31, Capt. Ochterlony, and Ensign Peyton, both of the Royal Americans, were left wounded, at a little distance from each other, on the field of battle; the Captain mortally, but the Ensign having only his kneecap shattered. Soon after, two savages pushed down upon them with the utmost precipitation, armed with nothing but their diabolical knives. The first seized on Capt. Ochterlony, when Mr. Peyton, who lay reclining on his fusée, discharged it, and the savage dropt immediately on the body of his intended prey. The other savage advanced with much eagerness to Mr. Peyton, who had no more than time to disengage his bayonet, and conceal its disposition. With one arm he ward off the purposed blow, and with the other stung him to the heart: nevertheless, the savage, though fallen, renewed his attempts; inasmuch that Mr. Peyton was obliged to repeat his blows, and stab him through and through the body. A straggling Grenadier, who had happily escaped the slaughter of his companions, at length stumbled upon Capt. Ochterlony, and readily offered him his services. The Captain, with the spirit and bravery of a true Briton, replied, "Friend, I thank you!—but with respect to me, the musquet, or scalping-knife, will be only a more speedy deliverance from pain, I have but a few minutes to live. Go—make haste—and render your service, where there is a possibility it may be useful." At the same time he pointed to Mr. Peyton, who was then endeavouring to crawl away on the sand. The Grenadier took M. Peyton on his back, and conveyed him to the boat, but not without each receiving a wound, Mr. Peyton in his back, and his rescuer another near his shoulder.

In the supplement to the Brussels Gazette, we find the following letter, dated on board the *Marschal Belleisle*, Capt. *Thourot* Oct. 21.

"In spite of all the English bravado's, our able commandant has passed through the numerous squadron of Commodore Boyes. It was in the night between the 17th and 18th, that at last such a gale as we wished for sprung up. We are yet ignorant of our destination; but if chance is not entirely against us, it is probable that we shall perform our errand. Our ship, which may be called the *Little Admiral* of the little fleet, will give a good account of the English ship that shall chuse to fight her singly; and yet she is but a frigate, mounting 50 guns. We steer for the North.

By a ship from Cadiz there is advice, that Admiral Broderick with his squadron continued cruising off the Bay, to prevent the sailing of the remainder of M. de la Clue's squadron.

By yesterday's Groyne mail there is advice, that the homeward bound *Oporto* fleet, under convoy of the Jamaica sloop of war, were to sail the 15th inst. from thence.

The French have demanded of the circle of Franconia, provisions, forage, &c. which will amount to one million and a half of German florins.

We are informed that there are 21 ships of the line off Brest, 10 off the Isle of Aix, and 10 at the entrance of Rochfort river.

An express arrived on Monday night at the Admiralty-office from Adm. Hawke, with advice, (as we are informed) that the French fleet were then actually in the road of Brest, and preparing to come out, in order to give him battle. This is the more probable, as it agrees with the advices from Paris, which take notice, that M. Conflans had received positive orders so to do.

A messenger from Spain is arrived by the Groyne packet.

Several expresses have been forwarded this week from the secretary of state's office to Scotland and Ireland.

We are informed, that 40 000 l. in specie has been seized in the river on board a Dutch ship, bound for France.

We hear that his Majesty has sent orders to the board of works, to prepare the plan and estimate of a monument to be erected in Westminster-Abbey, to the memory of General Wolfe, at his Majesty's own private expence.

The Achilles man of war, arrived at Plymouth from the Bay, brings an account, that there are seven frigates and 130 sail of transports in Quebec Bay, and three frigates and 30 sail of





transports at Port l'Orient, waiting an opportunity to put to sea; and that a detachment is made from Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron to cruise off Cape Finisterre to look out for Mons. Bomparr's Squadron, expected from St. Domingo.

The King has been pleased to appoint Andrew Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign in Lord Charles Manners's regiment of foot.

Theophilus Lefauve, Gent. to be Ensign in the 61st regiment of foot, Gen. Elliott's.

John Tottenham, Gent. to be Ensign in the 72d regiment of foot, the Duke of Richmond's.

William Campbell, Gent. to be Lieutenant, and Richard Fleming, Gent. Ensign in the 75th regiment of foot, Col. Boscawen's.

Major Keith's corps of Highlanders. Finlay Farquharson, Esq; to be Captain; Archibald Stewart and James Farquharson, Gents. 1st Lieutenants; and Charles Frazer, Gent. 2d Lieutenant.

Earl of Sutherland's Highland battalion. William Rose, Esq; to be Captain; Alexander Grant and William Falconer, Gents. Lieutenants.

Henry Ormsby, Gent. to be Ensign in Lieut. Gen. Napier's regiment of foot.

On Saturday sailed from Plymouth, the Portland man of war, and three bombs, with the victuallers under their convoy, for Commodore Duff's Squadron in Quiberon Bay. Sailed also the Jason man of war, with the trade for Portsmouth, but put back again.

On Monday sailed from Portsmouth his Majesty's ship Intrepide, Capt. Maplefen, to join the fleet in the Bay.

Two Swedish men of war are arrived in the Downs.

His Majesty's ship Anson is sailed from the Bay to the Streights to join Admiral Broderick.

His Majesty's ship Swiftsure is to be sheathed and fitted for the East Indies.

Plymouth, Oct. 28. Since my last the Jason and Torrington sailed to the eastward, with the trade under convoy for Portsmouth and London, but the wind coming to the eastward they put back this morning.

The Gibraltar and bombs, mentioned in my last, likewise a number of victuallers, sailed yesterday to join Sir Edward Hawke. The following ships of war are now in this port, viz. Magnanime, Revenge, Burford, Bristol, Barfleur, Defiance, Winchester, Beinsafant, Achilles, Chichester, Prince Edward, Coventry, Aetion, Achilles, Florentine, Jason and Torrington.

Chatham, Oct. 31. Last night the Princess of Louisa; and the Centaure of 74 guns, lately taken by Admiral Boscawen, came up to black-stakes. Capt. Affleck is appointed to the command of the Princess Louisa.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Royal Oak privateer, of London, dated Drontheim in Norway, Oct. 20.

"We have been cruising in the German ocean, for these six weeks, but with very little success. We have boarded a dozen Swedes, about twice that number of Danes, and Dutchmen innumerable; but though we suspected some of them to be load with French property, we had not proof enough to run the risk of seizing them. How many times since we came out, have I wished for a Dutch war: scarce a common man on board our ship, but would have made his thousands. Yesterday we made a sail, and about four in the afternoon came up with her. She fired a gun to leeward, and hoisted a jack half-way up her foremast, which we suppose was the signal for her consort; upon our not answering her, she immediately stood off again; we continued the chase, and about half an hour after five came up, and gave her a broadside, which she returned, at the same time hoisting French colours; we plied her very briskly for about 20 minutes, when an unlucky shot carried off our mizen-top. This she immediately took advantage of, and made all the sail she could. We soon refitted, and stood after her. We chased her all night, but in the morning she was out of sight. She appeared to be a vessel of 24 guns, full of men; we could not form any notion what number we killed on board her. We had only three wounded. We have put in here to repair our damage, and take in water, after which we shall again proceed to sea.

Wednesday evening a fire broke out at the Bird and Bush inn, in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, and burnt with great violence for several hours, but was happily prevented doing further damage than in the building where it begun, by timely assistance, and the protection of the militia, who were drawn up, and guarded off the mob from interrupting and plundering the sufferers. The principal damage was in the hay, some packs of wool, and other goods lodged in a warehouse joining the stable.

Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. has generously given to the infirmary of Newcastle 1000*l.* and has appropriated 10*l.* part of the interest of that sum, towards a clergyman for performing divine service and visiting the sick.

The Peggy, Capt. Boyter, from Leith for Malaga, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Tarifa.

On Saturday evening last died here, in the 73d year of his age, Sir GEORGE STEWART of Grandtully, Baronet. 'Tis hoped his friends will accept of this notification, and excuse their not being advised of his death by private letters.

Saturday next, the 10th inst. being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, there will be an ASSEMBLY, beginning precisely at five o'clock afternoon.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Hutton's shop, at the Cross, Mr. Laurie's laboratory, at the head of Niddry's Wynd, and at Mr. James Stirling's at the Black Bull.

Leith, Nov. 5. Arrived here the Mally of and from Stockton, Laverock, with cheese, ale, wheat, &c. the Dispatch of Peterhead, Ferguson, from Inverkeithing, with small salt; and the Six Sisters (formerly mentioned being in the Road) Neilson, with dales, fir spars, and logges.

Yesterday sailed, from the Road, Commodore Boyes, with his Squadron, for the Northward, consisting of the following ships, viz. the Preston, Phoenix, Argo, Liverpool, Stag, Tweed, Dolphin, Badger. From the harbour, the Scourge, and Eagle cutters.

Remain in the Road the Antelope and Alderney sloop, and several tenders.

Sailed from the harbour, the Mally of Dunbar, Thomson, for South Berwick, to load grain for either Spain or Portugal.

High Water at Leith.

Moon's Age. Moon Rises. Morn. Even.

Wednesday 18 6 Even 9 4 2 5 20

Thursday 19 6 59 4 54 6 13

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOEVER has a mind to contract for hedging, ditching, trenching grounds, or building, carting, and quarrying stones, for sunk fences, may apply to William Mitchell at Barnbougle, five miles west from Edinburgh on the Queensferry road.

The undertaking being considerable, will admit of several contractors.

The Rabbits in a warren to be disposed of and entirely destroyed; they must be sprung, as no digging of earth, will be admitted of.

One or two thorough bred ferrets wanted, apply as above.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately.

THAT large and convenient HOUSE

in LEITH, lately belonging to Lord Balmerino, and last to the deceased Lady Baird; newly and neatly fitted up, consisting of fourteen Fire Rooms, and eight Closets; some of them with Vents, besides Kitchen, Latter-meat Room, and Larder, eight Cellars, and sundry other Conveniences, for accommodating a large Family, a Coach-house, Stable for six Horses, Hay Loft, two Draw-wells, with a Garden of about an Acre of Extent, regularly laid out with Taste, and flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees. Every Thing else belonging to the Premises will be found in good Order.

The Conditions of Sale, and Titles, are to be seen in the Hands of John Mackenzie, Writer to the Signer, who has Powers to commute and conclude with Purchasers.

THAT upon Wednesday the seventh of November, current, there is to be exposed to sale, in the second door of the Turnpike of the old Shoemakers land in Canongate, opposite to the Earl of Moray's lodging, all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of chairs, mahogany tables, tea tables, chimney and scone glasses, silver plate, table and tea china, with beds, feather beds, bed and table linen, Scots and English blankets, with variety of kitchen furniture, and a fine eight day clock. The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock before noon, and to continue till all is sold off.

N. B. The house, consisting of two large bedrooms, a large dining-room, and a small room, with kitchen and other conveniences, is to be set from Martinmas to Whitsunday next. Enquire at John Mollison, Writer in Edinburgh, at his house in Bels Wynd.

THE Proprietors of Dr. DODDRIDGE'S FAMILY EXPOSITOR have sent the FIRST NUMBER, as a specimen to WILLIAM GIBB Book-seller, at his shop at the head of Warriston's Close, Edinburgh, Mr. Stalker at Glasgow, Mullis, Douglas and Farquhar at Aberdeen. Mr. Bisset at Perth, Mr. More at Dundee, Mr. Bower at St. Andrews, Mr. Banks at Stirling, Mr. Sharp at Inverness, Mr. Beugo at Dunfermline, Mr. Knox at Air, Mr. Hutcheson at Greenock, and Mr. Wilson at Dumfries, who will permit any one to see it; and the proprietors assure the publick, that the same attention that has been devoted to the making this number, so remarkably elegant shall not be remitted throughout the whole publication. And, in a few days will be published at Edinburgh

Price Six-pence,

Embellished with a beautiful Frontispiece, and an elegant copper-plate representing the flight into Egypt,

NUMBER I.

OF THE

FAMILY EXPOSITOR:

A PARAPHRASE and VERSION

OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

With NOTES,

AND A

PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT of each Section.

By the late Reverend

P. DODDRIDGE, D. D.

This Work, which will be comprised in about 140 numbers, will be elegantly printed in Quarto, on a good paper, and with a new letter, and twenty-four pages of it delivered to the subscribers every week. All the Copper-plates, the engraving of which cost above one thousand pounds, will be given gratis, in the course of the publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by James Rivington and James Fletcher, at the Oxford-Theatre; and H. Payne, at Dryden's-Head, in Pater-noster-Row, London; and by all the Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

To the PUBLICK.

TO extend the beneficial purposes for which the FAMILY EXPOSITOR was first undertaken, is the motive of the present republication.

How well qualified the author was supposed to be for the execution of so important a work, the numerous list of subscribers, amounting to fifteen hundred, printed with the first edition, in which are the names of near four hundred distinguished Clergymen, bears an honourable testimony. That application to the study of criticism, philosophy and divinity, which was begun for his own improvement was afterwards continued through a series of twenty-two years, for the improvement of others; and he had long been eminent both as a preacher of the gospel of Christ, and as the director of the studies of many young persons, who intended to devote themselves to the same office. To the continual acquisition of skill in the explanation and defence of the sacred writings, in which he was thus exercised by the duties of two professions, was added such an unremitting attention to the progress of religion in his own heart, that he was enabled to treat of the great truths of revelation, not only as speculative notions to be laid up in the memory but as practical principles, designed to have their residence in the heart, and to direct the life.

With such qualifications was this great and useful work begun; and by the close study and application of more than twenty years, was to successfuly accomplished, that, after standing the test of publick examination, it is found to be the most perfect of the kind that has hitherto been produced.

Mr. Well's letter to the author, and a full account of the work, may be seen in the preface at large, which are delivered by all the Bookfellers, Printers, and New-Carriers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

THE Battalion of HIGHLANDERS,

to be forthwith raised, under the command of STAATS LONG MORRIS, Esq; and in which his Grace the DUKE of GORDON is to have the command of a company, is to consist of one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, seven Captains, eighteen Lieutenants, nine Ensigns, thirty-six Sergeants, thirty-six Corporals, eighteen Drums, and nine hundred private men, and is now on the establishment of full pay for officers and men. The officers to have rank in the army, and half pay whenever his Majesty shall think proper to reduce the corps. Mr. Morris has the appointment of the officers.



To be SOLD,  
**THAT DWELLING HOUSE**, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior. For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writs, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

By Order of the TRUSTEES for the CREDITORS of the deceased ROBERT MURRAY of GLEN-CARNOCK,

**THE SCHEME of DIVISION** of the ESTATE of the said Robert Murray being now framed, his creditors, and all others concerned, are desired to look at the same, in the hands of Thomas Boswall Accountant, at his chamber in the Parliament Close, and to give in any objections they may have thereto, betwixt and the twentieth instant; with certification, if no objections are offered, betwixt and that day, the trustees will directly sign the same, and pay the creditors dividends, in terms thereof.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 18th October, 1759.

**W**HEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty a DUTY upon LICENCES for RETAILING BEER, ALE, and other EXCISEABLE LIQUORS, &c. It is enacted, that from and after the feast of Easter, 1756, there shall be, throughout the kingdom of Great Britain, raised, levied, collected, and paid to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, a duty of TWENTY SHILLINGS for every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any licence for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail.

And it is further enacted, That every person in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, who shall keep an ale-house, tippling-house, or victualling-house, or shall sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, without being licensed thereunto, according to the directions of the said act, and shall be thereof convicted, within one month after such offence committed by any two Justices of the peace of the shire or stewartry, or by any two Magistrates in any royal burgh, where such offender shall reside or be licensed, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for the first offence, the sum of five shillings, and for the second offence the sum of ten shillings, and for the third offence the sum of twenty shillings, and shall, after the said third offence, be incapable of keeping an ale-house, tippling-house, or victualling-house, or of selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, by virtue of any licence granted before such conviction, or of having any licence for such purpose, thereafter, and if any such offender, shall continue to commit any of the foresaid offences, then such offender shall, for every offence subsequent to his third conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings; all which respective penalties and forfeitures may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of every such offender (rendering to him or her the overplus, after the charges of the said distress and sale are deducted) by warrant signed by the Justices or Magistrates respectively, who do convict such offender, which said penalties shall be paid and applied, one half thereof to the informer, and the other half thereof to the poor of the parish, where such offence shall be committed, and such conviction signed.

And whereas sundry persons have presumed, notwithstanding the said act, to keep tippling-houses and victualling-houses, and to sell ale, beer, and other exciseable liquors by retail, without being possessed of a licence from the Justices of the peace of the shire, or Magistrates of the royal burghs, within which such persons do respectively reside. This, therefore, is to certify all concerned, that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-duties, have given orders to prosecute every offender, for the penalties of the said act, with the utmost rigour: and every person giving information shall, upon recovering the penalties, not only receive the moiety of the same, but also, if they desire it, have their names concealed, and they may apply to the Solicitor of the Stamp-duties at his office in Edinburgh, or to the Sub-Solicitors throughout Scotland.

JOHN YOUNG, Solicitor.

**THAT ROBERT BRUCE Advocate**, PROFESSOR of PUBLIC LAW, and the LAW of NATURE and NATIONS in the University of Edinburgh, is to begin a Course of Lectures upon GROTIUS DE JURE BELLI AC PACIS, against TUESDAY the TWENTIETH of NOVEMBER inst.

**THAT the FARMS of FOULDEN**, WEST-MAINS and WHITECORNLEES, in the parish of Foulden, about five miles from Berwick, presently possessed by James Murray, consisting of six hundred and forty-eight acres of good land, are to be let in tack for such a term of years, as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday next. A great part of the lands are already well improved, there being abundance of marle thereon, and near lime. Any inclining to possess the said farms, may apply to the Honourable George Baillie of Jeriswood at Mellerstane. John Richardson in Blackadderbank will show the grounds to any person who shall desire it.

**THAT** upon Friday the ninth day of November inst. betwixt the hours of ten and eleven forenoon, there is to be let, for a term of years, by public roup, at the Inn in the town of Maxton,

The Lands of **PLEWLANDS**, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three acres of arable land, lying in the parish of Maxton, and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, presently possessed by Macdougall Tenant there. The articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Pringle, Clerk to the Signet, who has power to make a private bargain.

By His MAJESTY'S ROYAL PATENTS, Granted to ROBERT WALKER, the Inventor, for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and the PLANTATIONS, That INCOMPARABLE MEDICINE,

**THE GENUINE JESUITS DROPS**, for the certain Cure of all scorbutick Disorders; as also, all obdurate Gleet, and seminal Weaknesses in both Sexes, whether occasioned by the venereal Disorder, or any other Cause, or a fresh contracted venereal Malady, though attended with all their different and most malignant Stages, may be had at his Warehouse, the Bible, Crown, and King's Arms, the upper End of Fleet-lane, opposite to the Session-house Gate, Old Bailey, in Bottles of 5 s. or 2 s. 6 d. proportionable, which said Patent Jesuits Drops are the most pleasant and effectual Medicines ever discovered for these Disorders, has no Mercurials in its Composition, neither purges nor vomits, but certainly carries all clear off by Urine, without Hindrance of Business, Confinement, or Knowledge of a second Person, and the Dose only fifteen Drops in a little Wine, Water, or on Sugar. The incomparable WALKER'S JESUITS DROPS, having performed such great and surprising Cures on all Stages of the Venereal Disease in both Sexes, as well as in old stubborn Gleet and Weaknesses of the Reins and Kidneys, whether occasioned by the Venereal Disorder or otherwise, his Majesty, that his Subjects in Scotland should have the said Medicine genuine, and for preventing any Impositions on them with spurious Medicines, under the like Name or Title, to the Prejudice of their Healths, as well as endangering their Lives, was also graciously pleased to farther honour the said Robert Walker with his Royal Letters Patent, for that Kingdom for fourteen Years, and the same passed the great Seal at Edinburgh the 9th of July 1756, at Edinburgh. His Majesty has likewise been pleased to grant the above Robert Walker his Royal Patent for the Kingdom of Ireland, under the great Seal of that Kingdom, the 19th of November 1757, at the Castle of Dublin.

The said Patent genuine Jesuits Drops, as said is, have no Mercurials in their Composition, and neither purge nor vomit, but carry the Disorders clean off by Urine (the Dose only fifteen Drops in Wine, Water, or on Sugar) and is an excellent Remedy for Travellers, and Persons going to Sea, and to be taken so secret, that even a Bed-fellow cannot make Discovery, and at any Time, in any Season or Climate (keeping their full Virtues ten Years) without Alteration in Diet, and eradicates Root and Branch, all the poisonous Symptoms of those loathsome Distempers, without the least Dislike to the Palate, Disorder of the Body, or Confinement, and absolutely answers all the Ends that can be expected by Salivation, and were never known to mislead of curing after Salivation had failed.

To be had, by the Patentee's special Appointment, of JAMES HOG, at his Shop opposite to the Exchange, Edinburgh; and of the Patentee, at his Warehouse, the Bible and Crown, Fleet-lane, London, along with a printed Treatise on the Venereal Disorder, which is given gratis, sealed up with each Bottle, by which all Persons may cure themselves with the greatest Secrecy, and know if the Disorder be of a mild or malignant Nature. Bottles 5 s. to 2 s. 6 d. proportionable.

Follows a COPY of the PATENT.

**GEORGE II.** by the Grace of GOD King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting: Whereas we considering that our beloved ROBERT WALKER, of the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in our City of London, Dealer in Medicines, hath by his Petition humbly set forth, that he hath with great Travel, Labour, Application, and Expence, found out, discovered and brought to Perfection, a certain Medicine, which he calls JESUITS DROPS, which is an effectual Remedy, not only in the Venereal Disease, but also in all obdurate Gleet and Weaknesses of the Reins, and a great Purifier of the Blood in all scorbutick Humours, &c. &c. And whereas we have been graciously pleased, by our Royal Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated the 29th of October last past, to give and grant to the said ROBERT WALKER, the sole Privilege of making and vending his said new invented Medicine in England, Wales, Berwick upon Tweed, and the Plantations, for the Term of 14 Years; and as it may be of publick Benefit and Advantage to our Subjects in SCOTLAND; we do by these Presents give and grant unto the said ROBERT WALKER, and to his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, and every of them (and to no other Persons) or his or their Deputy or Deputies, Servants or Agents, with whom he or they shall at any Time contract or agree, to use and enjoy the said Invention within that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain, called SCOTLAND; and that he the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, may lawfully enjoy all the Profits, Benefits and Advantages out of the said Invention arising and accruing, and to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy this our Licence, Powers and Privileges in these Presents granted, for and during the Space of fourteen Years, from the Date of these Presents: And that the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, may have and enjoy the Benefit, sole Use and Exercise of the said Invention, according to our gracious Intention in these Presents declared: We, by the Tenor of these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, require and strictly command all and singular Person and Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, and all other our Subjects, of what State, Quality, Degree, Nature or Condition soever, within that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called SCOTLAND, that neither they, nor any of them, during the said Term of 14 Years, either directly or indirectly practise, use, or exercise the said Invention, or any Part thereof, nor in any wise counterfeit, imitate or resemble the same, or cause or procure any Thing to be added to or subtracted from the same, whereby he or they may pretend to be the Inventor or Inventors thereof, without the Licence or Consent of the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, &c. in Writing, under his or their Hands, first had and obtained, under such Penalties and Fines as may lawfully be imposed upon such Offenders for Contempt of this our royal Command; and moreover to be by Law answerable to the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, &c. for the Losses to him or them arising therefrom. And we further, by the Tenor of these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, order and command all and singular Sheriffs, Seneschals, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs of Regalities, and all other Officers and Ministers whatever, of us, our Heirs and Successors, that neither they nor any of them, at any Time, during the Time by these Presents granted, do molest, trouble, or disturb the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, &c. or his or their Deputies, Servants, or Agents, in or about the just and lawful Use or Practice of the said Invention, In testimony whereof we have commanded our Seal appointed to be kept by the Treaty of Union to be used in SCOTLAND, instead and in Place of the great Seal thereof, to be affixed to these Presents.

Given at our Court of Kensington the 23d Day of June, 1756, and of our Reign the 30th Year.

Sealed at Edinburgh, this 9th Day of July 1756, by Virtue of a Warrant signed by the Earl of HOLDERNESSE, the King's Secretary.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by WALTER RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at their Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in.